The Pittſburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, May 21, 1796. Number . 50

HE Members that compoſe the Weſtmoreland County Troop of Horſe, are queſted to attend parade in the town of eenſburgh, on Tueſday the 31ſt inſt. 10 lock A. M. with their arms, ammunition d accoutrements, in good order.

**BENJAMIN LODGE**, *Captain.*

May 14, 1796.

## WANTED,

N Apprentice to the CABINET-MAKING BUSINESS. Enquire of HOMAS LUKINS, in Front Street Pittſ- rgh.

May 14, 1796.

TRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, off the plantation where William Carri s, near John Bell's, Chartier's creek, ye- day morning, or ſome time in the night ore, a BAY MARE, fourteen and a half ds high, trots well, is well made, ſhod round, and has loſt the ſight of her near —ſhe has four white feet, but no brand (I k) perceivable—the part of her mane ere the bridle head-ſtall lies is cut. Who- r delivers ſaid mare to William Carril or ſubſcriber ſhall receive two dollars re- rd, and reaſonable charges paid if ſtrayed, ſix dollars if ſtolen and the thief brought juſtice.

**JOHN SEWARD.**

May 7, 1796.

A SHORT time ſince the body of a man was found in the Ohio river, near orge Town—dreſſed in a ſhort jacket and duroy breeches, and in one pocket was imblet, punch, one dollar & ſome ſmall ces of ſilver. Should the friends of the ceaſed wiſh for the particulars they may ply to the ſubſcriber, on Chartiers creek, o was one of the inqueſt, held on ſaid bo-

**JAMES BELL.**

May 14, 1796.

HE ſubſcriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he s commenced the COPPER MITH Buſineſs, & TIN PLATE ORKER in the houſe formerly owned the Rev. S. Barr, between Liberty Penn ſtreets, where he makes Stills, aſh Kettles, Fullers and Hatters Ket- s, and does all kinds of work in that e, as low for caſh as it can be got in hiladelphia or Lancaſter.

He has for ſale Copper, Copper dder, Borax, Rivits, Cocks, and n work; and will give the higheſt ice for old Copper, Pewter & Braſs.

**JOHN HAMSHER.**

Pittſburgh, May 12, 1796.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to e above buſineſs.

*Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at Greenſburgh.*

AMES Barr, *eſq. John Beard, eſq. James Buſhay, Redſtone; John Beer, blackſmith; hn Bonar, Turtle creek; Andrew Brown, rks of Yough; James Brown, carpenter; arles F. Brodhag, Fort Cumberland; Wm. ckhouſe, Luke Crawford, near Greenſburgh; muel Coyle, Bruſh creek; John Collop, Yough; hn Cole, care of Simon Drum; Nicholas apman, Daniel Curry, Conemagh; Valentine ſh, Jonathan Culbert, care of John Irwin, uſh creek; Edward Cook, eſq. Fayette county; hn Coughron, Antietam; James Dill, care James Brady, eſq. John Douglaſs, 12 miles ow Greenſburgh; Elizabeth Dilworth, near ingire's mill; Gaſper Early, Rebecca Ear- ; Captain Mahlon Ford, Mr. Gilleſpie, one le from Reed's tavern; John Guthrie, near nſburgh; Windle Gerger, James Hunter, of Wm. Jack, eſq. John Houſer, Marga- Heron, Samuel Hays, Simon Hobby. Doctor lliam Irwin, James Irwin, jun. Moſes Ir- , John Jameſon, James Irwin, Chreſty r, Rev. James McKinny, Rev. J. McPher- , Capt. Samuel Moorhead, Alexander Moor- d, Daniel McKiſſick, Loyalhannon; John ers, Diſtiller; Iſaac Miller, Mercle's mill; derick Myer, Duncan McSparran, Legio- r; Hamilton McLean, Andrew McFarland; uſh creek; Iſaac McKiſſick, Nicholas Miller, ter Miller, Jeſſe Naſh, Matthew Neely, Jas. th, Brintle Robbins, Thomas Roberts, Li- nier; Mathias Ringle, Frederick Reigart, vid Ryal, Abel Sargent, univerſal miniſter; holas Swope, eſq. Capt. John Sloan, Philip ith, David Thompſon, John Veaſy, John lker, ſurveyor; John Wells, Peter Walls, lliam Wilſon.*

## A good Store and Counting Room, to be Let.

**PRESLEY NEVILL.**

Pittſburgh, May 12, 1796.

THE ſubſcribers duly authoriſed and inſtructed for that purpoſe by the Governor of this Commonwealth, will ſell at Public Sale, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at the houſe of WILLIAM MORROW, in PITTSBURGH, the following TOWN and OUT LOTS, within the Town and Reſerved Tract oppoſite Pittſburgh, which Lots had been formerly ſold, but reverted to the State on account of a default in paying the purchaſe money, viz.

| *Town Lots No.* | *Out Lots No.* | *Acres* | *Perches* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 79 | 11 | 9 | 83 |
| 80 | 12 | 8 | 123 |
| 9 | 179 | 10 | |
| 10 | 180 | 10 | |
| 11 | 181 | 10 | |
| 40 | 183 | 10 | |
| 72 | 254 | 10 | |
| 106 | 255 | 10 | |
| 100 | 256 | 10 | |
| 85 | 237 | 10 | |
| 121 | 236 | 10 | |
| 122 | 235 | 10 | |
| 123 | 234 | 10 | |
| 16 | 229 | 10 | |
| 17 | 228 | 10 | |
| 18 | 227 | 10 | |
| 19 | 226 | 10 | |
| 20 | 265 | 10 | |
| 14 | 231 | 10 | |

One half of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, and the remainder within ſix months, when the patents will iſſue. The firſt payment will be forfeited to the ſtate if the ſecond is not punctually made.

The elegant and convenient ſituation of theſe Lots is too well known to make any deſcription neceſſary. Further conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, and attendance given by

PRESLEY NEVILL.
JOHN WILKINS, jun.

Pittſburgh, May 10, 1796.

## TO BE SOLD,

BY *the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Turtle creek, a quantity of SCANTLING, and other Timber, ſuitable to make a complete Frame Houſe, of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, Weather Boards, Shingles, and Plank for three floors for the building. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. The Houſe will be framed if the purchaſer requires it.*

*BENJAMIN LOVEJOY.*

*May 10, 1796.*

## PITTSBURGH FAIR.

WILL commence on Monday the 6th of June next—Merchants and other perſons who wiſh to attend the ſame with their merchandize and other property are deſired to apply to the Clerk of the Market for ſtands, on the Saturday preceding, or on the morning of the firſt day of the Fair.—Great preparations are making for the entertainment of the people, amongſt which a number of the firſt, ſecond and third rate running Horſes, are in keeping for the Turf, and aſtoniſhing feats of Slack Rope, Wire Dancing, Balancing, Tumbling, the Italian Shades, &c. &c. &c. will be performed by Mr. Saunders and his man Merryman, on the evening of the firſt day, and every evening during the Fair. May 12, 1796.

## Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night the 3d of May, a dark bay Horſe, 5 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, a lengthy round bodied horſe, branded I. C. on the near Buttock, ſome white on one of his hind feet, ſaddle marks, ſhod all round, has lately been rode from Kentucky; if ſtrayed perhaps will take the ſame route through the wilderneſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and Thief (if ſtolen) ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horſe only, paid by

**JOHN PATTERSON.**

Fayette county, Waſhington
townſhip, May 7, 1796.

Whereas my wife Mary Barret has left my bed and board, and taken from me a large ſum of money, and goods to the value of one hundred pounds; ſhe is ſaid to be gone to Whelen, and is the daughter of John Pollock. I forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

**Walter McAlliſter Barret.**

April 29, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Grant's Hill, near Pittſburgh, a ſmall bay Horſe, 13 and an half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, and two white feet. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

M. DUNCAN.

May 12, 1796.

## Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington county, near Canonſburgh, on the 30th of April, a black Mare, 8 or 9 years old, no brand that I know of, a ſtar in her forehead, and ſnip on her noſe, her near hind foot white, lately trimmed between the ears, about 14 hands and an half high, in good order. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, or to David Robinſon, in the Forks of Yough, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

**JOHN NEILSON.**

May 7, 1796.

Taken up on the waters of Seneca graſs, in Allegheny county, on the north weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, a bright ſorrel Horſe, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, ſuppoſed to have run in the woods all *laſt* winter. The owner by proving property and paying charges may him again by applying to the ſubſcriber in Weſtmoreland county, Unity townſhip, about one mile and an half from Baldridge's tavern.

THOMAS GELLY.

May 2, 1796.

Entered with ſubſcriber, one of the Wood Rangers for Allegheny county, a ſorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, with a white mane and tail, and a natural trotter. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, May 9, 1796.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on Friday night the 22d of April, a bright bay Horſe, 3 years old this ſpring, has a ſtar in his forehead, a few white hairs above one of his eyes, and a ring of white round one of his paſtern joints; he is very lengthy and round bodied, and a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

**JACOB HARRIS,**

Fayette county, Waſhington
townſhip, May 5, 1796.

# CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIV

WEDNESDAY, *April 20.*

*On motion for making proviſion for car into effect the treaty with Great Britai*

MR. Cooper ſaid, he roſe with rel tance to ſpeak on a ſubject that already occupied ſo much of the time of houſe, and he thought had been ſo ably naged in every point; yet, ſituated as was, and repreſenting as he did, that co try bordering on Canada, from Preſqu' on Lake Erie, to Lake St. Francis, a diſta of more than three hundred miles; and very advantageous point of view in wh the trade of that country is held, not on by his conſtituents, but by the inhabitan of Albany and Shenactady, and ſeveral oth trading towns on the Hudſon river, ſeem to put him in ſuch a ſituation that it wou be criminal in him to be ſilent on a ſubje ſo intereſting to the people of the ſtate New-York. Nor is it neceſſary to much, to ſhew the expediency of granti ſuch ſupplies as are proper to ſet in motio the Britiſh treaty, as far as it relates to th intereſt of the ſtate of New-York, and that alone he ſhould confine his obſervation

It has been ſtated to me, ſaid Mr. Coop by our worthy negociator of the Indian trea ty, that a more eaſy and advantageous trea ty was obtained with the Indian tribes, o account of the time being aſcertained wit certainty in the Britiſh treaty for the deliver of the Weſtern Poſts, to the American na tion; and it is reaſonable to calculate, tha that circumſtance had a powerful influenc over their actions; for, if they were unco vered by thoſe poſts being placed in the poſ ſeſſion of the people with whom they were at war, and that they could be no longer ſheltered on the margin of our country, by their old friends the Britiſh; it became their beſt policy to throw themſelves into the arms of the United States, and they did ſo. But what is to follow, why, if this houſe, by a cool deliberate act, refuſes or neglects to take poſſeſſion of thoſe invaluable ſtands at the time aſcertained in the treaty, it again forms a plauſible pretence for that ſtrong and haughty nation to withhold from us that trade, which is not only our right, but which nature, in the diſtribution of her waters hath ſecured to the commerce of the ſtate of New-York. And can or will any of its repreſentatives exclude its citizens from the enjoyment of this natural advantage?—They muſt not do this thing. For, ſhould the Britiſh be left in poſſeſſion of thoſe poſts is it not fair to expect that they will influence the Indians to become again troubleſome on our frontiers? That they have this influence if left in poſſeſſion of thoſe poſts, will not be denied: that they are not too good to do this thing will be believed; that they are bold enough to attempt it is well known; and they will have this ſolid argument to ſhew, as cauſe why this ſtep ought to be taken by them, they may tell us, and tell us truly too, that we have broken our faith both with them and the Indian tribes, and that the fault is our own; and, thus, inſtead of the great advantages reſulting from the weſtern trade, ſo long and ſo eagerly ſought after by the citizens of our ſtate, they will have preſented to their view, a proſpect of war on our frontiers, and the preſent unexampled proſperity of the weſtern diſtrict fruſtrated. I am not unmindful, Mr Chairman, ſaid Mr. Cooper, that the naming of a diſtrict hath a local ſound in the council of the nation; yet, when this houſe conſiders that the diſtrict I mention is more than [illegible] the ſtate of New-York, and that it is the very country that muſt gain by a reſtitution of the poſts, or be deſtroyed by an Indian war ſupported by Canada, they will ſee I have ſolid cauſe to be anxious about the reſult of this meaſure. It now becomes neceſſary that I ſhould take up that part of the argument as ſtated by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Madiſon) which relates to the ſtate of New-York. He intimated that the trade on thoſe lakes would not be any advantage to our American merchants becauſe goods were imported through Canada duty [illegible] e, and with us there was from ſeven to teen per cent duty This ſtatement is t correct. There are duties and exciſes Canada, which, together with the high ſurance on veſſels ſailing up the river St. awrence, make it equal to ours. But this nd all drawbacks on our part, we will put ut of the queſtion; for, I am told, and hink it a certain fact, that each hundred eight of goods which arrives at Niagara, y way of Quebec, coſts five pounds for he carriage only; by the way of the Moawk twenty four ſhillings is a fair price— This difference alone is a handſome profit nd a conſideration that will always ſecure hat trade to our merchants. For the Briiſh traders will get their ſupplies from that narket which is cheapeſt and ſafeſt. This s as certain as that men will follow that hich is moſt for their intereſt.

When New York and Canada were both nder the Britiſh government, the country f Upper Canada was ſupplied by way of he Hudſon—the king's ſtores were all ſent y that route, and was there no ſolid cauſe or this arrangement? There certainly was, nd gentlemen who controvert this doctrine nuſt produce better evidence, than the fact tſelf. So jealous are the Britiſh of our adantage in the trade of that country, that hey keep a garriſon at the outlet of Oſwego river, to prevent our traders paſſing with merchandize on to thoſe waters. But, if he gentleman's own doctrine is found, that no advantage can ariſe to us from the trade of that country, why does he complain of a want of reciprocity in the treaty, by not having damages for detaining the poſts— Surely if the trade is of no advantage to us, the poſts are of no uſe and no damages are due, *but I deny both the one and the other.*— The commerce of that country will fall to us: and the damage we have ſuſtained by the detention of the poſts are great. The Britiſh ſay it is our fault. Had we complied with the treaty of 1783, they would, and here the diſpute is at an iſſue.

How this is, ſaid Mr. Cooper, I ſhall not undertake to ſay; but this I am very clear in, that we had better treat with them than fight them. We have thought this the moſt prudent mode of conduct with the Algerines and other nations, and we ought to think ſo for ſeveral years to come with all nations; *for time to us is every thing.* That gentleman's plan is to deſtroy this treaty, and go into new negociation; my plan is to ſecure this, and if neceſſary negociate farther—ſhould this treaty be deſtroyed, what proſpect have we of obtaining another? None—and what will follow? Why our commerce will be cut up, of courſe our revenue deſtroyed, our farmers impoveriſhed, and on them we muſt cauſe to be aſſeſſed direct taxes to create ſupplies, or the government muſt fall to pieces, and who is it that will ſtretch forth his arm to do this thing? Or who is it that will vouch that a non-compliance with the Britiſh treaty will not produce all thoſe evils.

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

### VIENNA, *February* 24.

THE elector of Saxony has given notice to the Emperor, by his Envoy Count Schoenfeld, that the Saxon contingent of troops will begin its march on the 7th of next month for Frankfort, there to wait for its farther deſtination. The recruiting lately begun in the Provence, has been attended with every ſucceſs, and will ſoon be carried into effect in this capital.

Meſſrs. Barkerand Maier, of London, have obtained the Emperor's permiſſion for the paſſage of 25,000 meaſures of wheat from the Poliſh Palatinate of Sendomir to Dantzick, where it is to be ſhipped for England.

### LONDON, *March* 16.

The National Convention of the United Provinces met at the Hague on the 1ſt inſt. and having verified their powers, the ſtates general immediately reſigned their functions and diſſolved their aſſembly. The ceremony was extremely ſplendid, and accompanied by much public feſtivity.

*March* 18. This morning arrived a mail from Hamburgh—The intelligence it brings is of very trivial note. Moſt vigorous preparations are every where making for the continuance of the war, and at the ſame time ſpeculations reſpecting peace continue afloat.

*March* 19. We have received ſuch of the Paris journals as were wanting to complete the regular ſeries, up to the 11th inſt. From theſe it appears, that though the Chouans have not made any other than temporary incurſions into the department of Finiſterre; Breſt, Quimper, &c. are in a ſtate of ſiege, under the pretext of the Chouans. Nothing particular has occurred at Paris—but the Directory have written a letter of thanks to general Hoche, for his zealous and patriotic exertions in La Vendee.

The late colonel Henry Bruen (Deputy Quarter Maſter General to the Army the laſt four years of the American war) died poſſeſſed of the greateſt fortune ever amaſſed in the Army line, the great Marlborough not excepted. By this will, lately made public, it appears he has left twelve thouſand pounds per annum to his eldeſt ſon; 4000l. ditto to his ſecond ſon; and 3000l, ditto to his third ſon, with 50,000l to each of his daughters, and a large jointure to his widow! it is ſuppoſed, with morgages, &c. he died worth half a million!

Admiral Cornwallis, who ſailed from Spithead a few weeks ſince for the purpoſe of convoying to a certain latitude the firſt diviſion of the Weſt India fleet, returned to Portſmouth yeſterday, in the Royal Sovereign having the Mars, of 74, in company. The Admiral left the fleet well advanced for the Weſt Indies and in good condition; but the Royal Sovereign in parting, ran foul of the Belliſarius, Capt. Barge, a tranſport with troops: and the ſhip is reported to have ſunk afterwards with an hundred and ſeventy people on board, of whom only the captain and ſome of the crew were ſaved.

### MR. PITT's BUDGET.

Gives the probable expenditures and ſupplies for 1796. The navy and army are to be augmented; the former to 110,000 ſeamen. For the navy ſupplies he wants ſeven millions of pounds. For the army, including the Sardinian ſubſidy, 6,000,000l, which with miſcellaneous expences, and increaſed civil liſt, make the probable expences of the current year 26,000,000l. ſterling, 3,000,000l. of which is to be replaced by a vote of credit, and 200,000l. applied to the reduction of the public debt. The amount of taxes was ſtated at 19,000,000l. one million more than laſt year. The total amount contained under the head of ſupplies of the current year, would be 27,662,000l. The new taxes, propoſed, are to be laid on all ſpecies of collateral ſucceſſion, according to diſtances of conſanguinity—double taxes on horſes, taxes on tobacco, printed cottons, ſalt, a diminution of bounties and drawbacks on the exportation of ſugars, &c. On pleaſure horſes 20s. On tobacco, augmentation of tax one fourth Cottons augmented to 6d. per yard. The loan of 18,000,000l. to be added.

The above was introduced to Parliament, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dec. 7. After ſome conſiderable converſation on it, and the terms of the loan, the queſtion to agree to all the reſolutions was agreed to. The majority being 137 to 27. On the 16th the bill authoriſing the loan received his majeſty's aſſent.

### PARIS, *March* 4.

The jury of accuſation to whom the conduct of the commiſſaries of the colonies was referred, have acquitted them.

Santhonax, appointed ſecretary to St. Domingo, by the executive power, has received orders to delay his departure.

There is no ambaſſador from Sweden arrived at Baſle, charged with new negociations, as ſtated by ſeveral journals; that which might have cauſed this miſtake, is certainly the paſſage of the Swediſh ambaſſador thro' that town from Paris to Vienna, whither he has been appointed Envoy from his Court.

The Daniſh Government is at laſt about to acknowledge the French Republic, of the exiſtence of which its triumphs have not permitted a doubt. Grouvelle, our Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, will have his firſt ſolemn audience the 26th of this month.

Marat, lately arrived from the priſons of Auſtria, has refuſed the Embaſſy to the United States of America. It is given to one Vincent, whom nobody knows.

## *American Intelligence.*

### NEW-YORK, *April* 28.

From the late accounts it appears, that the Marquis Del Campo, was ſhortly to leave England as Ambaſſador to the French Republic from the Court of Spain. Delays which had attended his departure, and the frequent conference he had held with the Engliſh adminiſtration, had occaſioned, among other conjectures of a ſurmiſe that his excellency was charged with ſome *mediating* powers for effecting a general pacification.

The King of Spain, in his intended Hunt and Journey through the mountains, on the confines of Portugal, it is ſaid was to be accompanied by a *ſelect party* of about *five thouſand perſons!*

*May* 3. The great queſtion is at laſt decided—The vote of appropriation for the Britiſh treaty is paſt; & all kinds of buſineſs will revive, in confidence that our peace will not be interrupted, and that commerce will ſuffer no new defalcations.

The majority of the Houſe of Repreſentatives reſiſted, till the ſenſe of the people compelled them to abandon their oppoſition. The members who have changed ſides on the queſtion, have at laſt adopted the ſame arguments for executing the treaty as the friends of adminiſtration uſed to defend the conduct of the Preſident and Senate, the laſt ſummer. It certainly is to be lamented, that party ſpirit ſhould make men blind and obſtinate; for nothing but obſtinate blindneſs could have prevented any man from admitting the propriety of executing the treaty —and common obſervation alone was neceſſary laſt ſummer to convince any candid man, that the ſenſe of the great body of American citizens would ultimately determine for the expediency of ratifying the treaty.

The progreſs of this affair has been uniform.—Mr. Jay heſitated whether to ſign the treaty or not—the Senate heſitated—the Preſident heſitated—and finally, after deliberating almoſt a year, the PEOPLE have decided that on the whole view of circumſtances, it is beſt to accept the treaty and carry it into effect. The friends of our government have uniformly viewed this buſineſs in the ſame light; and its enemies have been compelled to conform to this reaſoning.

But the progreſs of the buſineſs has been marked with improper conduct. The appeal to the people by the diſorganizers the laſt ſummer, was a groſs violation offered to freedom of deliberation, in the conſtituted authorities. The recent appeal to the people by the friends of the conſtitution, though leſs improper; becauſe in favor of an acknowledged law of the land, yet has been irregular; it is alſo improper; it is an extraneous influence, unknown to the regular governmental proceedings; one that is liable to be miſuſed and perverted to dangerous purpoſes.

Beſides, ſuch a reſort to the people, weakens the operations of law and conſtitution; diminiſhes the confidence that foreign nations and our own citizens ought to place in government, and in ſhort exhibits our ſyſtem of government in a ludicrous light.

### BALTIMORE, *April* 28.

We have lately ſeen a letter from Scotland, that mentions ſome intereſting particulars. The rents of farms are as high as if the nation were in a ſtate of profound peace.— There is a quick demand for manufactures, but a ſcarcity in ſome inſtances of workmen. The weavers of Mancheſter have been greatly thinned by the recruiting ſervice; and women have been placed at the loom to ſupply the deficiency. At Dumferline, in Scotland, ſome hundred of females are ſaid to be employed in this way.

### KNOXVILLE, *April* 13.

As a proof of the ſincere friendſhip of the Cherokees, we with pleaſure inform our readers, that in the courſe of the paſt week, three families arrived at Fort Grainger, on their way to Naſhville, conſiſting of twenty perſons, men, women, and children, having travelled from Tugelo, in Georgia, through that nation, diſtant about 140 miles. On their journey they were treated with the greateſt hoſpitality and friendſhip by the Cherokees, and plentifully ſupplied with corn on a moderate price.

### WINCHESTER, *April* 29.

The territory ſouth of the river Ohio, of which William Blount, Eſq. was late governor, has been organized into a ſtate, by the name of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, and recogniſed as ſuch in Congreſs.—John Sevier, Eſq is elected Governor thereof.

A tree, having much affinity with the ſophora of China and Japan, employed in thoſe countries for dying, and lately introduced into the botanical gardens of Europe, has been diſcovered to be a native in the neighbourhood of Fort Blount, upon Cumberland river, and about the head of Flint creek, by citizen Michaux, botaniſt to the French Republic.

### PHILADELPHIA, *May* 7.

The Legiſlature of the State of Tenneſſee have elected William Blount and William Cocke, Eſquires, to repreſent that ſtate in the Senate of the United States.

The forced loan in France has had good ſucceſs. The Directory have ſtated that ten milliards, one fourth of the aſſignats in circulation, are called in.

In the Court of King's Bench, one Jeffries has recovered of the commiſſioners for diſcharging the Prince of Wales' debt, the ſum of 50,997l. ſterling, for jewels furniſhed for the Princeſs of Wales' wedding.

A ſecond Embaſſy to China is contemplated by the Britiſh Government. Sir George Staunton who accompanied Lord M'Cartney, is ſaid to be the intended ambaſſador.

## *Pittsburgh, May 21.*

*Extract of a letter from an intelligent merchant of Philadelphia to his correſpondent in this place, dated May 6, 1796.*

" Our having no return by the poſt to the addreſs of our committee, was owing, we ſuppoſe, to your hearing that the vote had been taken on the great queſtion of the appropriation. This vote has relieved us from what we all thought the reſult of the contrary, viz. hoſtilities from Britain. Now our great concern is how it will affect us with France. We have avoided Scylla, but that is our Charybdis, as the Preſident well foreſaw in ſigning the treaty. The democratic French here, a diſſatisfied claſs of people, will, no doubt, endeavour to enflame their nation, and diſpoſe them to take umbrage. The oppoſition alſo in our legiſlature, and out of doors, will not be diſpleaſed with bad conſequences; if even they do not go ſo far as to promote them. They have propheſied miſchief from the politics that have prevailed, and prefering perſonal pride to national intereſt, who knows what they may countenance?

" From the poſſeſſion of the poſts, this city and New-York begin to turn their attention to the furr trade by the way of Niagara and Detroit I would not wonder if in the courſe of next year I addreſs my letters to you at one of thoſe places, or even ſooner.

" Your repreſentative Gallatin acted, at leaſt, with conſiſtency in perſiſting in his error, as by the petitions from your country you ſeem to have agreed in thinking it; but old Findley quitted his place at taking the vote. He was but a ſhadow of a member during the winter; and as Peter Porcupine has ſaid, had little to bring forward but the *after ſhot from the gin ſtill of Gallatin.* He excuſed himſelf for quitting his place, by pretending that he had to go out " to ſend home a trunk to his family." This makes the matter worſe; for the hour had been fixed the day before, and the vote was to be put preciſely at 12 o'clock, as you will ſee by the papers, and it will argue no great patriotiſm to neglect the buſineſs of the houſe for the ſake of an old trunk to be ſent off with a waggon, when a queſtion, which he himſelf had repreſented *as involving the fate of the empire,* was to be decided. But to do him juſtice, the old man was alarmed, and did not know what to do in that caſe, and, as frequently happens, did the very worſt thing he could do; and that is, neither in a manly manner acknowledge his error, nor ſtick to it.

" Great talk of a war between Spain and England: If that ſhould be the caſe it is probable England may endeavour to reſume the Floridas, and be your neighbours on the weſt of the mountains, on both ſides. If they ſhould ſucceed the preſent treaty is fortunate as ſettling the *navigation of the Miſſiſippi as of common right.* But ſhould Spain cede the Floridas and Louiſiana to France, of which there is a ſurmiſe, it will be a query whether France will conſider herſelf bound by our treaty with Spain.

There is talk that France will endeavour to prevent the interchange of ratifications of the treaty with Spain, in conſequence of our treaty with Britain. This will effect you in that quarter, but cannot be ſo great an evil for the preſent, at leaſt to the neighbourhood of Pittſburgh, as your Indian wars, and obſtruction of ſettlement."

*Extract of a letter on the ſame ſubject, dated Philadelphia, May 6, 1796.*

" The appropriations are made for all the treaties. Findley and Gallatin voted in the negative in the committee of the whole.— When the great queſtion was taken in the houſe, Findley left his place to ſend home a trunk to his family, as he ſays. But the fact is, he became alarmed, and ſconced the vote. His party curſe him by bell, book, and candle, and ſay this is one of his old tricks, and quote his conduct in the aſſembly of Pennſylvania. They ſay they had a great mind to ſend after him, as Brackenridge did, at the time the federal conſtitution was adopted."

*The uſual monthly meeting of the Rev. Mr. M'Millan's congregation at Canonſburgh, for ſocial and public worſhip, was on Thurſday laſt, the 12th inſtant.*

*After the religious ſervice of the day was over, Mr. M'Millan intimated, that buſineſs, of public nature and great importance, required the conſideration of the meeting, and he therefore requeſted that the men would remain.*

*All did, and Mr. M'Millan having been choſen Chairman, and Craig Ritchie Eſq. Secretary; The preſent critical ſtate of this country, and the danger of an Indian and perhaps a Britiſh war, with national diſgrace, expence and calamity was taken into view.*

*Whereupon, it was reſolved unanimouſly, that, in the opinion of this meeting, the intereſts of this country require, that the Britiſh treaty ſhould be carried into execution with good faith.*

*Reſolved unanimouſly, that a petition be circulated and ſigned, and ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives to this effect.*

*Reſolved unanimouſly, that the following petition be adopted.*

*" To the Honourable the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, the petition of ſundry inhabitants of the Weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, humble ſheweth.*

*" Having lately, with great cordiality and good intentions, very generally united in a petition, that the Houſe of Repreſentatives would concur in the execution of the Britiſh treaty, we had believed, that no further expreſſions of our wiſhes would be neceſſary. But it having been ſuggeſted, that the Spaniſh treaty was the main object of our petition, and that we were indifferent as to the Britiſh treaty; and ſeeing our apprehenſions, that the Britiſh treaty might be defeated, were but too well grounded, and are not yet removed; we feel ourſelves conſtrained, by a regard both to ſafety and duty, again to addreſs your Honourable Houſe.*

*" We conſider the Britiſh treaty as peculiarly advantageous to us, and eſſential to our enjoying the bleſſings of ſecurity and peace. Its ratification made it a ſolemn national act according to the terms of the conſtitution, binding the people, and every branch of the government. And we conſider its execution as neceſſary for public faith, which we regard, intereſt, which we purſue, and peace, which we cheriſh.*

*" We therefore pray, that the Houſe of Repreſentatives will concur with the other branches of our government, in a full and faithful execution of the treaty between the United State and Britain."*

*And this petition having been ſigned by all preſent, it was reſolved, that the Chairman be requeſted to write to his brethren, the miniſters on this ſide of the mountains, requeſting them to call their congregations together, as ſoon as poſ-*

*k on ſome week day, and take their ſenti- nts on this intereſting ſubject.*

*JOHN M'MILLAN Chairman.*

*Waſhington, 7th May, 1796.*

Mr. Scull,

You will ſee, that the incloſed was not tended for you. But thoſe for whom it as intended decline publiſhing it. I think e ſentiments it contains decent and juſt, ch as they and all printers ought to be im eſſed with, and their readers ought to ow this. If printers may exclude animad rſions on themſelves, is the preſs free? and es not a very formidable, and it may be a ry miſchievous, body of men paſs without rrection?

I requeſt, therefore, you will publiſh it in ur paper.

ALEX. ADDISON.

RINTERS *of the* WESTERN TELEGRAPHE.

N return for your note to correſpondents, take a word of advice. It may be pleaſ g to receive praiſe, but uſeful to have your ults obſerved by your cuſtomers; and told you. If they are not told, you may not now them; if you do not know them, you nnot correct them; if your cuſtomers do ot obſerve them, you will not correct them.

I think your paper good, I do not know better; but I wiſh, and you will endea our, that it be perfect.

Some printers, I do not mean you, conſi er a newſpaper only as a mean of making oney; and to them it is alike, whether hey make money, by conducting it well, or y conducting it ill: than theirs, I think eeping a dram-ſhop, a brothel, or a poiſon hop, a more honeſt trade; as it is leſs miſ hievous to corrupt the body, than to cor upt the mind. A newſpaper ought to be a ehicle of uſeful knowledge: and to conduct t with this deſign and effect, is an honora le employment. Your firſt object is to be ſeful; your next to pleaſe by being uſeful. To pleaſe, without being uſeful, is an idle rade; to pleaſe, by being hurtful, is a de teſtable trade. You cannot pleaſe every cuſ omer; your aim ought to be to pleaſe the wiſeſt and the beſt. The cenſure of the ig orant or the wicked is praiſe. That praiſe nly is valuable, which comes from the wor thy or the wiſe.

Some printers boaſt of impartiality. Im partiality! Is it a merit to print equally folly nd wiſdom, ignorance and intelligence, currility and decency, falſhood and truth? Printers ought to favor truth, knowledge, nd virtue; and to hate and avoid their con traries. They ought not to receive *whatever* s ſaid for *any* purpoſe; but whatever is *well* id, for a *good* purpoſe. Every printer is he author of his newſpaper to the world, ll the contrary appears. He may accept ſiſtance from others, but when he publiſhes , he makes it his own; and muſt expect, or he deſerves, the reſponſibility, the merit or the blame. If he publiſh improper com munications, "intentionally," he is ſure y criminal; he muſt be either principal or ac ceſſary, thief or receiver; and the guilt is the ſame. If "inadvertency or miſconception introduce any thing of pernicious tendency," the candid may deplore the error or the weakneſs, but it will be owing to the ſubſequent conduct of the printer, if they do not forgive. If he know the author, and diſcover him, the printer will be forgiven. If he know the author, and do not diſcover him, the printer takes it on himſelf. If he knows not the author, yet if the printer make a full and fair diſcover of the manner of its reception, the hand writing, &c. he diſcloſes all he knows, and, if no preſumption againſt himſelf remain, the printer will be forgiven. If he knows not the author, and refuſe to diſcloſe the manner of its reception, the hand writing, &c. he is as if he knew the author, and refuſed to diſcover him; for he refuſes the means of diſcovering him, and muſt be conſidered as himſelf the author. Diſcovery of all he knows is, in all ſuch caſes, a duty which the printer owes to himſelf and the ſociety; for if he may withhold the means of detection, he may publiſh what he pleaſes, and lay it on an unknown perſon, and, to conceal one guilty, may caſt ſuſpicions on many innocent.

Your plan, of requiring a knowledge of the author of every communication is good, ſo far as it regards publications in which there may be any thing improper. For a detection of the author is a duty, becauſe others have a right to claim it. If the impropriety affect an individual, the individual is intitled to a diſcovery. If the impropriety be general, it affects every man; and every man is intitled to a diſcovery.

Be aſſured, that no man will feel more pleaſure in the good repute of your paper, and in your ſucceſs in conducting it well, than

A CORRESPONDENT.

Waſhington, 4th May, 1796.

## JEREMIAH BARKER,

Has juſt received a large and general Aſſortment of

## GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh or Short Credit.

Pittſburgh, May 19, 1796.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 13th inſtant an Apprentice Lad to the Hatting Buſineſs, named* THOMAS NOLAND, *about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtout made, full faced, black hair, probably wears a queu; had on and took with him, one black rorum hat with a narrow brim, one brown cloth coatee, nankeen jacket and overalls, one king's cord jacket, one pair ſtriped cotton overalls, and ſundry other cloaths. He went off with one Thomas Cecil, a Tinner, about the ſame age, ſlim made, wears a blue coat and white hat. It is ſuppoſed they will make for Philadelphia, and endeavor to get work. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice and ſecures him in any jail ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by*

SAMUEL JONES.

*Pittſburgh, May 19, 1796.*

*N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forwarned harbouring or taking him off at their peril.*

## Emannel Swedenbourg's
## THEOLOGICAL WRITINGS,
*FOR SALE,*

At the PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, in Somerſet, Pennſylvania.

Together with a few other Books, relative to the

## New Jeruſalem Church.

(At Philadelphia prices.)

May 4, 1796.

## Holland Company Lands.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY ſituated upon the navigable waters of Allegheny river and French creek, affording an intereſting variety of arable and meadow grounds, and capable of eaſy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for ſale and ſettlement. All the advantages of ſoil, climate and ſituation are here combined in a moſt extraordinary manner. The lands are rich, fertile and finely watered. The air, like all the country beyond the Allegheny mountains, is mild, pure and heathy, and the rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No tract of country within the United States is more materially benefited by the commercial advantages ariſing from the free navigation of the northern lakes and ſouthern waters. A large proportion of the wealth and merchandize of enterpriſing adventurers from the eaſtern and Atlantic ſtates will, from motives of intereſt and convenience, in a very few years paſs through this delightful country to all the weſtern world. This, added to the natural productions, will ſupply the inhabitants at a very reaſonable price with every thing neceſſary for their health and happineſs. To thoſe who are determined to ſettle in the country, and wiſh to make purchaſes, a liberal credit will be given upon eaſy and advantageous terms.—To thoſe who are deſirous of holding under improving leaſes, generous ſupplies of proviſions and farming utenſils, or gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and beneficial offers are made to ſober, honeſt, and induſtrious mechanics and labourers. A rich and thriving ſettlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and conſiſting of above thirty families, is fixed in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, eſquire, where all the neceſſaries, and many of the conveniences for living may be procured at a reaſonable price. A ſaw mill is already erected—a griſt mill will be eſtabliſhed in the courſe of this ſeaſon. A great plenty of graſs and hay can be eaſily procured with no other expence than cutting and curing upon the large and extenſive meadows bordering upon French creek. All thoſe, who are deſirous of knowing the truth of theſe facts, or wiſh to become intereſted by purchaſe or ſettlement, may receive farther information by applying to Mr. Charles Cazenove, at New Geneva, in Fayette county; to Meſſrs. Denny and Beelen, at Pittſburgh; to Alexander M'Dowell, Eſq. at Franklin; or at Cuſſewago, in Mr. Mead's ſettlement, about 40 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

May 1ſt, 1796.

MADEIRA, *Sherry, Liſbon, Port, and Teneriffe wines,*
*Brandy, Spirit,*
*Hyſon and Bohea Teas, Chocolate,*
*Loaf and Brown Sugars,*
*Nankeens, Linens, Shoes,*
*Powder, Shot, Bar Lead,*
*Tin in Boxes, Hardware,*
*Bar Iron, Steel, Caſtings,*
*Glaſs and Painters Colours,*
*To be diſpoſed of for Caſh by* WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL *at the Stores of the Subſcriber in Pittſburgh.*

*Who has lately Imported an Aſſortment of* DRUGS, MEDICINES, *and* SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS,
*which will be Sold by the Package on reaſonable Terms.*

GEORGE STEVENSON.

*March 22, 1796.*

THE partnerſhip of Schewe and Hanckel diſſolved by mutual conſent on the 20th of April laſt, and from that date neither of them is anſwerable for the other, as Frederick Hanckel has paid C. F. Schewe, the whole ſum.

CHRISTOPH. FREDERICK SCHEWE.
FREDERICK HANCKEL.
Pittſburgh, May 2, 1796.

N. B. Frederick Hanckel continues the buſineſs, wholeſale and retail.

## To be Rented,

For a term of years.

A Dwelling Houſe 40 feet ſquare, and a Still Houſe of the ſame dimenſions, ſituate on the ſtate road leading from Pittſburgh to Philadelphia, diſtant from the former place 10 miles, near the mouth of Turtle creek. The ſituation is eligible for a tavern, a never failing ſpring ſupplies the diſtillery with a ſufficiency of water at any ſeaſon of the year, and within a quarter of a mile of a griſt mill. For further particulars enquire of George Wallace, eſquire, or of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM ROWLEY.

May 7, 1796.

## Information to Storekeepers.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the Storekeepers of Pittſburgh, that he will open in a few days in the Town of Waſhington, an elegant, extenſive, and well choſen aſſortment of DRY GOODS, &c. which will be ſold for Caſh, or marketable Produce, wholeſale or otherwiſe, upon ſuch low terms as to be worthy their particular attention, as they were imported immediately under his own inſpection from the firſt Manufactories in Europe, and among which are a variety of the following Articles, viz.

Superfine, broad and narrow cloths of all colours
Caſſimers
Fancy Waiſtcoatings
Velvets
Corduroys
Royal Ribs
Fuſtians
Clouded and Striped Nankeens
Yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh Linens
Checks
Calicoes
Chintzes
Threads
Sewing Silk & Twiſt
Hoſiery, great variety
Tapes
Bobbins
Dimities
Muſlins
Muſſinets
Quiltings
Shoe & quality bindings
Silk, Ferrets & Galloons

Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Romal & Pullicat do.
Silk & Muſlin fancy'd ſhawls
Yard wide, 5-4 and 6-4 Book and Jaconet Muſlins
Book and Jaconet do. handkerchiefs
Coloured bordered Muſlin handkerfs.
Tambour'd Cravats
An elegant aſſortment of faſhionable ribbons
Purple and Chintz Shawls
Pins
Needles
Modes
Buttons
Calimancoes
Durants
Joans Spinning
Yorkſhire Cloths
India Nankeens
Some low priced bridles

And a great variety of other Articles too numerous to mention.

ATTON PEMBERTON.

May 17. 1796. tf.

## NOTICE.

ALL *perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Whitacor, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted to*

*NANCY WHITACOR, Adminiſtratrix.*
*DAVID CARNAHAN, Adminiſtrator.*
*Pittſburgh, May 19, 1796.*

## Pittſburgh, May 21.

## By Yeſterday's Mail.

RICHMOND, *May 4.*

On Monday laſt the corps of artillery, in fantry and cavalry, of this city, paraded i honour of the American Saint; and upo hearing that the ſtatue of general Waſhing ton, which lately arrived from Paris, was bout to be brought up from Rockets', the marched down and eſcorted it with militar honours to the capitol, which excited emot ons of pleaſure and gratitude in every beho der.

NEW-YORK, *May 10.*

The following extract is taken from a lette to a reſpectable gentleman in this city, da ted March 25, received by the Vanilia.

"I have no political news to commun cate, of any import. The laſt accounts fro the Rhine, ſay, that both armies are makin vaſt preparations, and dreadful will be th carnage, no doubt—and when the ſcene o deſtruction is to end, God knows. Th only thing we can calculate is taxes, b how they are to be paid, I know not; an yet we are told that the commerce of th country is in a moſt flouriſhing ſtate. Th bank of England has come to a determina tion to be very circumſpect in diſcounting which muſt be a fatal thing to many, an the fail[illegible] that are expected, are very alarm ing[illegible] by many it is dreaded to be a counter [illegible]t of the year 1793. All this is of littl conſequence to placemen, penſioners an contractors—Nothing but the glorious wa can anſwer their purpoſes."

An eaſtern paper mentions General Kno has declined the appointment of Commiſſi oner for ſettling the north eaſtern boundar of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 14.*

On Wedneſday laſt a[illegible]d at New-York, the ſhip James, Cap[illegible]ickinſon, who bring London papers to the 3d. of April—By them we are informed of the reſignation o Pichgrue as commander of the Rhine armie —That the celebrated Charette has been taken and ſhot,—That Malacca, and Chinſura (in the Eaſt-Indies) and its dependencies, have ſurrendered to the Engliſh—That the Dutch fleet has arrived at Bergen, in Norway, to convoy home ſome Eaſt-India ſhips—That the greateſt activity prevails in the naval department of England, and that the orders of the Spaniſh Court, for diſarming a number of the Spaniſh men of war, are revoked.

A conſiderable riſe had taken place in the Engliſh funds, for the few laſt days of our accounts: but a difference of opinion prevailed as to the cauſe:—whether from any pacific operations in the government—or to mere ſtock-jobbing manœvres.

From the Paris accounts, detailed in our laſt London papers, it appears that General Pichegrue, had been ſucceeded in his command of the army of the Upper Rhine, by Gen. Moreau.—The motives of his reſignation are ſaid to have ariſen from his having ſtrenuouſly adviſed the executive to make peace—and even the ſurrender of the Netherlands, which were not attended to. The negociations with Sardinia has been broken off.

The proſpects of a ſpeedy peace continue to be doubtful.—The preparations on the Rhine, and in every quarter, are continued with undiminiſhed vigour.

The paſſengers by the laſt arrivals, whom we have converſed with, ſay that peace is not looked as near to, at hand.

The Preſident of the Holland Convention, Peter Paulus, and one of the principal authors of the Revolution in that country, died ſuddenly, on the 17th of March.

It is aſſerted in the Engliſh papers, that the Executive Directory of France have deprived Oſtend of the privileges it poſſeſſed under the Emperor.

Letters were yeſterday received pr. the Charlotte, from Greenock, mentioning, that the Britiſh government have never ceaſed, and are ſtill perſevering in the purchaſe of all ſorts of proviſions at any price, it being conjectured, that in caſe the crops of this year ſhould fail in any remarkable degree, a ſcarcity if not an alarming want, muſt inevitably be the conſequence.

*By the arrival of the ſhip Birmingham Packet, captain M'Henry from Calcutta, we have received information that the Eaſt India Company were chartering every ſhip they could find, at a freight of from ſixteen to twenty pounds per ton, to ſhip grain, wheat, rice, &c. home to England, it being then conjectured at Calcutta, that a famine was apprehended in Britain.*

*From a late London Paper.*

*A morning paper ſays, Mr. Pitt has relinquiſhed the uſe of* powder; *we wiſh, for the good of the country, it could be added, and ball alſo.*

The Marquis del Campo, Ambaſſador from Spain was arrived at Paris, from London.

His arrival at Calais was announced by a diſcharge of artillery, and it is ſaid he was received with the loudeſt acclamations by an immenſe crow'd calling out, "Long live our ally, the Spaniſh nation!"

# POETRY.

## TO PEACE.

HASTE from thy halcyon ſeat, ſeraphic Peace :—
And by thy influence mild, perſuaſion fair,
O'er blood-ſtain'd regions, O! may carnage ceaſe !—
The cries of cheerleſs want, and wild deſpair

Lo! fierce ey'd War the flamy torch uprears,
Ruſhing with furious ſtep, yon Town to burn;
Ah! haſte, and ſtay his ruthleſs hand : Thy tears,
The ſavage purpoſe of his ſoul may turn.

Full-join'd! bid patient, unambitious toil,
Return from Glory's fell deſtructive field,
To guide the plough, and cultivate the ſoil,
And inſtruments of murder no more wield.

Ah! bid the faulchion to its ſheath return,
Then will the wounded Nations ceaſe to mourn.

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*Curious method of diſcovering a Thief.*

A Gentleman in the Weſt Indies, who had a number of Negroes employed in the ſugar works, having been robbed of a conſiderable ſum, called together his ſlaves. "My friends," ſaid he, "the great ſerpent appeared [illegible] during the night, and told me, that the perſon who ſtole my money ſhould, at this inſtant, have a parrot's feather at the point of his noſe." The thief immediately put his hand to his noſe. "It is you," cried the maſter, "that robbed me; the great ſerpent has juſt now told me ſo." By this ſtrange method he abſolutely recovered his money.

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ELEGANT SENTENCES.

CHILDREN increaſe the cares of life; but they mitigate the remembrance of death.

Death opens the gate to good fame, and extinguiſhes envy.

Revenge is a kind of wild juſtice, which the more a man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out.

He that ſtudieth revenge, keepeth his own wounds green.

It is an high ſpeech of Seneca, after the manner of the Stoics, that the good things which belong to proſperity are to be wiſhed: but the good things which belong to adverſity are to be admired.

He that cannot ſee well let him go ſoftly.

◆

*THE Partnerſhip of* JOSEPH PATTERSON *& Co. diſſolved on the 21ſt ult. by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to ſaid firm are requeſted to make payment on or before the 1ſt day of May next, and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to attend for ſettlement. Thoſe who neglect this notice will have to call on* JAMES PATTERSON *to ſettle their accounts, as the Books will revert to him after the 1ſt day of May next.*

*Pittſburgh, March 30, 1796.*

*N. B. JOSEPH PATTERSON ſtill continues the STORE at the ſame place, and has now on hand a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, with a large quantity of CASTINGS, which he will ſell on moderate terms for Caſh or Country Produce.*

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*AT THE*

## CARD MANUFACTORY

*No 59, North Front Street,*

**PHILADELPHIA,**

*Are made in the moſt complete manner, and of the beſt materials, CARDS of every deſcription, viz.*

**Cotton, Wool, Tow, Stock, Hatters, Fullers, and Cards for Machines.**

*MERCHANTS or others from the Country, who are pleaſed to purchaſe their CARDS at ſaid MANUFACTORY may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms.*

*March 10, 1796.*

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## PUBLIC NOTICE.

*THE ſubſcriber has removed from where he has lived for ſome time paſt to the corner of Chancery lane and Front ſtreet, next door to Mr. Jeremiah Barker's Store, where he ſtill continues to carry on the* CLOCK, WATCH, *and* SILVER SMITH'*s Buſineſs, and returns his thanks to thoſe who have favored him with their commands, and flatters himſelf with a continuance of their favors, which ſhall be always punctually attended to, by their humble ſervant.*

JOHN JOHNSTON.

*Pittſburgh, April 30, 1796.*

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## FOR SALE,

THE following Tracts of Land in Allegheny county, Moon townſhip, part of the eſtate of the late John Vanderen, viz. Three adjoining tracts ſituate near the bank of the Ohio river, adjoining lands of Joſhua Meeks, John Meeks, and others, 407 acres in the name of Baron de Beelen, 230 and three quarters in the name of Robert Irwine, and 360 and an half acres in the name of John Wintzle. Alſo, three other adjoining tracts ſituate on Reardon's run, a branch of Racoon creek, 312 acres in the name of Jos. Palmer, 300 acres in the name of Thomas R. Kennedy, and 306 acres in the name of Henry Land. The quality of thoſe lands is above mediocrity, and the ſituation highly eligible. Perſons deſirous of purchaſing can offer their propoſals to the ſubſcriber, in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed for that purpoſe.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

April 25 1796.

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## A New Town

IS laid out by the ſubſcriber on the bank of the Conemaugh river, in Weſtmoreland county; the ſituation is pleaſant & the new ſtate road from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, paſſes near it, and may with advantage be brought through it. It is about 25 miles from Greenſburgh, the county town of Weſtmoreland. The ſettlement is good, meeting houſes adjacent, and a griſt mill on the land, worked by a never failing ſtream. The price of each Lot is three pounds, but ſhould the purchaſer incline to pay only one dollar in hand, a quit rent of one dollar a year will be required. A plan of the town may be ſeen on the premiſes. An indiſputable title will be given for each lot.

JAMES CLARK.

April 27, 1796.

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THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to engage ſome capable perſon to make a quantity of JOINT SHINGLES, to the amount of about ten thouſand or upwards; alſo, to undertake the framing and covering of a roof of 55 by 35 feet. Probably ſome other pieces of work, ſuch as framing the upper floor of joice, &c. may be added to the above job. He wiſhes to have the Shingles made immediately, in order to allow them time for ſeaſoning.

JOHN IRWIN.

Bruſh Hill, Weſtmoreland
county, April 26, 1796.

N. B. The ſhingle ſtuff, and all the other timber will be laid down at the building, and boarding furniſhed to the undertakers.

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## JUST NOW FOR SALE,

THE one-ſixth part of that well ſituated Furnace, known by the name of LAUREL FURNACE, ſituate in the county of Fayette, within eleven miles of Union Town, nine of Connell'ſville, and within two miles of the Youghiogeny river, where it is navigable, with five hundred and ſeventy nine acres of land belonging thereunto; likewiſe ſix hundred and ſeventy nine acres more lying and adjoining the ſaid Furnace tract; the latter, which is private property, will alſo be ſold with the ſaid ſixth part. There is a variety of ore banks four of which has been already opened, the furtheſt not exceeding two miles, and two within a quarter of the bridge houſe, and the ore has been ſufficiently tryed both for its making good Bar Iron as well as Caſtings, I think any farther diſcription unneſſary, as any perſon being inclinable to purchaſe would firſt wiſh to view the premiſſes. The furnace is now in blaſt, with a conſiderable ſtock of coal and ore on the bank. For farther particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber now living on the premiſies.

JAMES RODGERS,

April 6, 1796.

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## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Diſtillers will pleaſe to recollect that by a law paſſed on the 8th day of May, 1792, it is enacted, among other things, that all owners and poſſeſſors of Stills ſhall make entries thereof at the Office of Inſpection in whoſe diviſion they may reſide, any time in each year between the laſt day of May and the firſt day of July; thoſe who neglect or refuſe to enter their ſtills in that time, either by the monthly rate, at ten cents on the capacity of their ſtills, or at the rate of ſeven cents per gallon on what ſpirits they diſtill, will be liable to pay at the yearly rate of fifty four cents per gallon on the capacity of their ſtills. Thoſe Diſtillers who have entered for this preſent year to pay by the gallon on what they diſtill, will pleaſe to render their accounts at the time of their entering in June next, which will enable the collectors to make out their returns.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the
Revenue, 4th Survey, Diſtrict
of Pennſylvania.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1796.

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RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d of this inſtant, the following Men, viz. Negro AARON, a ſtout well made fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has loſt moſt of his upper fore teeth, and has a ſcar on the upper part of his forehead; he took with him two hats, one of fur and the other wool, a ſhirt and trowſers of tow linen and one of fine linen, a good coat and jacket of light coloured country made thick cloth, lined with lincey, an old blue broad cloth coat, a pair of nankeen overalls, and other articles; and JOSEPH KELL, a mulatto about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; he took with him a wool hat, a mottled nankeen lapelled coat, a thick cloth drab coloured coat, a ſtripped cotton jacket, a black jacket & breeches, a pair of ſtripped cotton trowſers, and a pair of tow linen ones, two ſhirts one of them of fine linen, and his fiddle (they both can fiddle and ſmoke tobacco) it is ſuppoſed ſome nefarious villain, like themſelves, will write them paſſes, and that they will aſſume the name of free men. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have, if forty miles from home, Sixteen Dollars; if eighty miles Thirty Dollars, and if one hundred and fifty miles, Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges if brought home (the one half for any of them) paid by

SAMUEL KNOX.
DAVID AGNEW.

Marſh creek, York county;
April 25, 1796.

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AS the partnerſhip of IRWIN and BURCHFIELD will diſſolve the 9th day of June next, they therefore will continue to ſell the remainder of their Goods now on hand at or as near as poſſible to the firſt coſt—and what Goods remain on hand that day they will ſell at public auction.—The ſale will begin at the Store at 10 o'clock on ſaid 9th day of June, and continue from day to day until all the Goods are ſold. Six months credit will be given to any perſon buying an articles to the amount of thirty ſhillings or upwards, giving approved ſecurity.

The partners once more requeſt thoſe indebted to them to make immediate payment.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1796.

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## Wanted Immediately,

A QUANTITY of good, clean HEMP, for which a generous price will be given by JOHN IRWIN, at the Corner of Third and Liberty ſtreets.

Pittſburgh, May 6, 1796.

N. B. ROPES of all kinds may be had as above, and the uſual abatement made to thoſe who wiſh to retail.

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WHEREAS *the ſubſcriber gave a judgment note for the ſum of eleven pounds, to a certain Hugh Hall, wheelwright, dated the 23d of December 1795, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it having never received value for it.*

JOHN McCOY.

*March 22, 1796.*

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A very handſome and extenſive

DRY GOO

Suited to the Seaſon,—alſo, a good
of GROCERIES, and PATENT
CINES, now opening and for ſale at
reduced prices by

JAMES HORNER &

Pittſburgh, May 7, 1796.

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## Twenty Dollars Reward

ON the evening of the 25th of instant, ranaway from the ſubſcriber living in the town of [illegible]burgh, Waſhington county, and State of Pennſylvania, two Apprentices to the taylor trade, the eldeſt and largeſt of the name of JOSHUA PALMER, the other of the name of LEVI WOLVERTON. Palmer is ſlender made, brown hair, blue eyes, about 5 feet 10 inches high, had on when he went away, a fur hat covered with an oil cloth, a ſlate coloured broad cloth coat, yellow caſſimer breeches, or olive coloured ſtripped velvet trowſers. Wolverton is about 5 feet high, has dark red hair, light blue eyes, much freckled; had on when he went away, a bottle green worſted coat, ſomewhat faded, a ſnug wool hat; they had four jackets, one of ſcarlet cloth, one of ſlate coloured cloth, and two of nankeen, one light the other clouded, two pair of ſtripped cotton ſtockings, and two pair of new ſhoes, beſides other articles. They formerly wore their hair tied, but lately cut it ſhort, but it is probable they may tye it again as they have the hair they cut off with them. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentices and returns them to their ſaid maſter, or confines them in any jail ſo that he may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me

JOHN SLACK.

April 26, 1796.

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Pittſburgh, April 14, 1796.

THE curious BRICK MACHINE invented by the celebrated Doctor APOLLOS KINSLEY, for which he has obtained a patent from Congreſs, has lately been erected in this place by Meſſrs. William Gray and Jonathan Plumer, under the direction of Enoch Shepard, who is impowered by the patentee to ſell the privilege. The invention is entirely new, and, in all probability, we might ſay with *certainty*, will be of the greateſt public utility. The eaſe and rapidity with which an immenſe number of Bricks are made, muſt recommend the Machine. One Thouſand can be made per hour; and experiments have proved that the Machine may be conſtructed to make double the quantity in the time, if the neceſſary number of hands could be employed to advantage. On the preſent plan it requires eight hands, four of which may be boys; alſo one horſe to turn the Machine. It works the clay into good mortar, and, at the ſame time moulds the Bricks. Theſe, and other advantages, muſt render it a valuable acquiſition, particularly in places where extenſive buildings are in contemplation. Application to be made to Enoch Shepard. For further information enquire of

WILLIAM GRAY,
JONATHAN PLUMER.

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## Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Fayette, on the night of the 20th inſt. a Soldier by the name of HARVEY W. WORTHINGTON, he is about five feet ſix inches high, fair complexion, handſome faced, very crooked legs, is ſixteen years old, and much addicted to ſwearing; he took with him his uniform cloathing. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter in any Goal, or delivers him at any recruiting rendezvous in the United States, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

J. CRAWFORD, Capt. 4th S. L.
*Commandant, pro tempore.*

*Pittſburgh, April 23, 1796.*

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## BEWARE!

THE *ſubſcriber has given two due bills, dated the 30th of June, 1795, in favour of Robert Willoby, for Thirty Nine Dollars each, for 400 acres of land, but for which he cannot make me a good title, agreeable to his obligation. I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment or purchaſing ſaid due bills, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his engagement.*

WILLIAM [illegible]

*Pittſburgh, April 21, 1796.*

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**BLANKS of various kinds for ſale at the Printing-Office.**

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PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street where
Subſcription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.